

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU
July 4, 1918—Last twenty
four hours—rainfall—T.
Temperature Min. 73; Max.
82. Weather, Clear.

Hawaiian Gazette

FOOD FORECAST FOR TODAY
One Meatless and One Wheatless Meal

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NATIONS JOIN IN CELEBRATION AND HISTORY IS MADE

Never Before Have So Many Nations United Spontaneously To Celebrate Birthday of Sister Country

Women and Children Fairly Smothered in Flowers; Ambassadors Clasp Hands Over Banquet Board

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—In battle torn France, close up to the fighting front where the big guns thundered, in Paris and other French cities, in London and the cities and towns of Britain, throughout Italy and by half a dozen Latin-American countries as well as throughout the length and breadth of the United States the birthday of the United States and the anniversary of the enunciation of the doctrine that all men are created free and equal have a right to independence of action, justice and liberty, were celebrated and commemorated yesterday. Never in history have so many independent nations united in the celebration of the national holiday of a sister country. It approached the character of a world holiday or at least a world celebration.

At home the hopes of those who have long desired a "safe and sane" Fourth were almost realized. The use of explosives and fireworks as compared with past years was insignificant. Instead, from more than a score of shipyards great vessels, some fighting craft and others immense freighters, some steel and some of wood, slid down the ways and splashed into their natural element. All records of ship building were put far into the background.

SAMMY CELEBRATES

Close up to the front Sammy celebrated and his French friends of the nearby villages, soldiers and civilians of France, joined in the celebration with him. Women old and women young and little children came to him flower laden and fairly smothered him with blossoms while every one who could secure an American flag, large or small displayed it proudly.

HISTORY MADE

In Paris the city was ablaze with the tricolor and with the Stars and Stripes and at the luncheon which was held at the American chamber of commerce there was enacted a scene which was history making and created a profound impression. There over the banquet board Ambassador Derby of Great Britain and Ambassador Sharp of the United States, clasped hands. It was the first time since the United States attained the dignity of a nation that a British ambassador had attended an affair in commemoration of the independence of the United States.

"We celebrate today, but we do not loaf," said Ambassador Sharp and then he told the banqueters what was being done in his home country and detailed the program that was being carried in the launching of more than one hundred ships.

LONDON ABLAZE

Not since the first week of the war has London seen such a wave of enthusiasm.

FIVE HUN DIVERS SENT TO BOTTOM

Desperate Efforts To Sink Troop Ships Are Rendered Fruitless and Costly

ATLANTIC PORT, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Destruction in European waters of five German submarines by British transports, carrying American troops and conveyed by American and British destroyers is detailed by passengers who arrived here yesterday on a British trans-Atlantic liner. The stories which they tell indicate how desperate are the efforts of the foe to break through the guarding cordons of warships and strike the transports to thwart the constant in-pouring of American forces to France.

Six American destroyers detected the submarine which sank the empty troopship Orissa and dropped a depth bomb squarely upon it.

On the same evening a troop passenger vessel in the convoy sighted and shelled and sank a second submarine.

The next encounter threatened to be costly to American lives for the fog lifted just in time for a British transport, laden with 7000 American soldiers, to discover three enemy divers. One of these was close upon the transport but the big British steamer evaded it. Her gunners then sank a second of the three and a British destroyer disposed of the third.

In every one of the five encounters there was no doubt of the destruction of the undersea craft for the surface of the ocean was covered with oil and debris which rose to the surface as the submarine sank helplessly into the ocean depths.

SULTAN OF TURKEY IS REPORTED DEAD

Before Ascendancy Had Been Kept Prisoner Many Years By His Brother Abdul

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands, July 4.—(Associated Press)—A Constantinople dispatch via Vienna says that Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey, died last night.

Mohammed V, thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in direct descent of the House of Osman, founder of the empire, came to the throne by a coup d'etat on April 27, 1909, after having been held for thirty-three years a prisoner by his brother, Sultan Abdul II, in the royal palace and gardens of Constantinople. The scheming Abdul II intended that his own son, Prince Burhan Edine, described as the most brilliant and gifted of the princes of the House of Osman, should succeed him. But this plan was thwarted when parliament deposed Abdul and placed his prisoner brother, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, on the throne as Mohammed V.

Without Education

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, head of the Moslem church, drew up the decree of deposition, which passed parliament without a dissenting voice. Five minutes later, Mohammed, who during his imprisonment had had no experience in the duties of government, being purposely denied education in such matters by his brother, was declared sultan. The same afternoon he took the oath of fidelity to the Turkish constitution and 101 guns proclaimed the new sovereign.

War to Finish

In February, 1917, in a speech in parliament, the sultan promised Turkey participation in the war until the end, and declared the alliance forced him to break relations with the United States.

The Turkish empire paid dearly for his entry into the great war. Russia overran Armenia and the British drove the Turks far up the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris and took Jerusalem, Bagdad and other important cities from them with great loss of life and treasure. Under him Turkey has become virtually a German vassal in the autocratic scheme of the German powers for Teutonic ascendancy in central Europe.

The next heir to the throne, Yussef Izzeddine, is the son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz and was therefore, first cousin of Mohammed V. Mohammed's eldest son, Zia Eddine, a man now over thirty, is ninth in the line of succession.

AUTHORITIES IN WARSAW DISCOVER CONSPIRACY

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Warsaw authorities have unearthed a conspiracy among leaders of the Polish party against the Central Powers and many arrests have been made in the efforts that are being made for its suppression.

FUEL FAMINE NEAR

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 4.—(Associated Press)—A widespread strike of port workers here has caused a serious fuel shortage. It is expected that by the end of the week there will be no light, heat or power.

LONDONERS TURN OUT TO SEE GAME OF BASEBALL

Strive Hard To Learn American National Game and Bring Diagrams and Clippings With Them

LONDON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Before King George and a host of other Londoners who tried laboriously to follow the plays with the aid of diagrams and printed explanations of rules and plays, the baseball side of the United States Army in England was defeated by the nine representing the American Navy. The game was a good one with the score two to one in favor of the sailors.

The Londoners attempted to work up an enthusiasm and followed the lead of the American and Canadian spectators in applauding the good plays, but it was evident that the game was more of a wonder and a bewilderment to the spectators than a well conducted contest. For several days the London press has been educating its readers in baseball and has been publishing explanations of the game and of the rules involved.

The desire of the spectators to understand what they were watching was evident in the fact that very many of them carried newspaper clippings containing these explanations with them and studied the diagram of the diamond as it appeared in the papers.

PERSHING DETAILS AMERICAN VICTORY

Commander in France Tells of Attack and Overcoming of Foe Near Thierry

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—General Pershing, in a continuation of his communique of last Tuesday gives further details of the splendid successes which were achieved by the American troops of his expeditionary force in their engagement with the enemy northwest of Chateau Thierry.

Two battalions of infantry carried out the attack in the Chateau Thierry region on the evening of July 1. General Pershing reports. This infantry attack was preceded by finely executed artillery preparation of twelve hours by the American artillery which the general takes occasion to commend. Then the attack was launched and all objectives were carried and the positions and gains consolidated within an hour and a half.

At 3:45 o'clock on Tuesday morning the enemy made a strong counter attack which was repulsed with heavy enemy casualties.

In the American attack the foe losses were very heavy, one of their regiments being practically annihilated and a large number of prisoners taken. When the counter attack of the enemy was repulsed still more prisoners were added to the enemy's already large losses.

Our casualty list was light, he said, in comparison with the value of the victory that was achieved and the positions secured.

Casualties reported from France are nine killed in action, six dead of wounds, three of other causes, five of disease, 26 severely wounded, two missing in action and one taken prisoner.

AMERICAN FORCES IMPRESS ITALIANS

ROME, July 4.—(Associated Press)—The first contingent of American troops to arrive in Italy established its camp and within forty-eight hours was doing all of its own cooking. The rapid movement of these forces, the expedition with which all orders are executed, has created a most favorable impression upon military observers while the civilian population is wildly enthusiastic because of the arrival of the Americans, their allies from over the seas.

This enthusiasm is increased by reason of the large Italian population in the United States and the feeling that these soldiers are, in a sense, the comrades of the Italians who left home to seek fortunes in the land.

SCHOONERS BURN IN SHIPYARD BLAZE

BEAUMONT, Texas, July 4.—(Associated Press)—The Orange Maritime Texas ship building plants burned this morning entailing a loss of two lives and a monetary loss of half a million dollars.

In process of construction within the yards were three two thousand ton schooners and three were also destroyed. They were a considerable way from completion.

An investigation of the cause of the fire will be conducted.

VLADIVOSTOK HELD BY CZECHO-SLAVS

Order Is Restored In City—Up-risings Grow In Other Sections of Country

WASHINGTON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Vladivostok is quiet and in the possession and control of the Czech-Slovak forces, is the report received here yesterday from a member of the American diplomatic corps now in that Siberian city. The control of Czech-Slovak is complete after the enforcement of orders for a general disarmament and the occupation of the principal buildings.

From other parts of Russia the reports continue to come of disturbed conditions and the uprising against the German aggressors seems to be gaining in strength.

Kiev Burns

Reports from Moscow say that on the twelfth of last month there was a second great fire at Kiev which destroyed buildings in that city extending over an area of five square miles and leaving only a heap of smoldering ashes and smoking debris.

Sanguinary battles in the Ukraine are reported where Yekaterino-Mav peasants rose against the German forces and the Ukrainian white guards. Two hundred thousand peasants are reported to have armed themselves and determined to make a stand in defense of their homes and their rights.

Serious famine is reported in the province of Tchernigov in Little Russia in despatches from Moscow which also said that reports from Caucasasia said that Turkish military commanders in the Alexandropol district of Russian Armenia had ordered a number of Armenian civilians to be shot.

Kerensky Speaks

Speaking in Paris yesterday Kerensky said: "The shame of the peace of Brest-Litovsk has caused the Allies to consider the Russian people in the light of deserters from the cause. But I can assure you the Russians will perish rather than submit to German tyranny."

IMPORTANT POINTS REGAINED BY FRENCH

Push Forward Half Mile on Mile and Quarter Front

PARIS, July 5.—(Associated Press)—General Pétain regained another position of importance from the Germans yesterday, striking strongly against the enemy line at Antreches, ten miles northwest of Solomons and three miles north of the Aisne. The attack was made on a front of a mile and a quarter, the French line being pushed forward nearly half a mile, leaving the French in possession of an important bit of high ground.

The Germans lost a thousand and sixty-six prisoners and a number of machine guns and trench weapons, as well as suffering severe casualties.

GERMANY WILL BORROW STILL MORE BILLIONS

AMSTERDAM, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Germany proposes to further finance its war needs by fifteen billion marks and will continue its policy of raising funds by loans rather than through increasing taxes for the whole or any part, it was announced in yesterday's despatches from Berlin.

The bill to grant this immense for their war credit was introduced in the Reichstag. The interest on Germany's war debt is now greater than the revenues which are received from taxation and the burden of interest will thus be further increased, requiring further loans to meet it unless a new policy shall be adopted.

NEW SUCCESS MADE BY LIBERTY MOTORS

NEW YORK, July 5.—(Associated Press)—Equipped with Liberty Motors the first flight of an American built great Caproni airplane, the successful Italian model, was made at Miesbach aviation field yesterday before great crowds.

The test of machine and motors was reported as completely successful and a speed of 120 miles an hour was attained.

HUNS PLACE MINES TO HINDER NEUTRAL SHIPS

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—(Associated Press)—Without notice to Sweden, Germany has anchored two mines in the Categat thus threatening the waters between the North Sea and the Baltic and seriously impeding commerce. Immediately upon the discovery of this Sweden presented a strong protest to the German government.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IS DEFEAT FOR HUNS

Americans Participate With Australians In Smash Specially Planned For American Holiday

Hamel Is Seized and Held and Fifteen Hundred Prisoners Taken While Foe Is Exterminated

LONDON, July 5.—(Associated Press)—American infantry on the Amiens sector celebrated their Fourth of July yesterday by taking part in a smash delivered by the Australians against the German lines just south of the Somme, east of Amiens and on the sector officially described as the Villers Brettoneaux section. This attack was planned expressly as a Fourth of July demonstration and American battalions, which had been brigaded with the Australians, were invited to participate in honor of the day.

ENEMY TAKEN BY SURPRISE

The battle was a complete surprise. The Australians, with their American comrades, swept into and through the village of Hamel and seized and occupied the high ground of the Hamel and Vaire woods, taking fifteen hundred prisoners.

ITALIANS POUR BURNING OIL ON AUSTRIAN ENEMY

Make Gains On Piave River Sector and Capture Thousands

ROME, July 5.—(Associated Press)—In a day of desperate fighting, under severe conditions, the Italians on the Lower Piave added to their gains yesterday and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. A new feature of the fighting was the appearance of Italian airplanes carrying barrels of oil, which were set afire and dropped on the bridges held by the enemy, the burning oil scattering over the woodwork and completely destroying twelve of the bridges.

Fields Boggy

The battlefield of yesterday was water, mud and sand, in which the opposing forces had the greatest difficulty in maneuvering. The rapid movement of fieldpieces was found impossible.

The Italians attacked at four different points along an eight-mile front, everywhere driving the Austrians back in desperate battling, much of it hand to hand battling, killing such as refused to yield or flee and taking many prisoners.

Thousands Taken

In his official report to Rome yesterday General Diaz reported that since Saturday his men had captured and held three important heights and had gained much ground about the mouth of the Piave River. In that fighting the Italians had taken 4000 prisoners.

Further Gains Made

Later in the day the Italian commander gave details of further fighting and more prisoners. This communique reported that his forces continued to gain on the Piave River sector near the Adriatic and that in San Lorenzo Valley they had materially enlarged their positions. During the day, and in addition to the prisoners in a town in his first despatches the Italians had taken 2230 prisoners nearly the total since last Saturday nearly seven thousand.

In the mountain sectors the pressure against the Austrian advanced positions continued but the fighting was somewhat less violent in nature.

HUNS WIPED OUT

The troops in the section over which the Australians advanced were practically wiped out, those who failed to surrender being shot down. One German battalion surrendered practically as a whole, including its commander.

The Australians proved to be irresistible, advancing for the attack in high spirits. Their advance was made under cover of a smoke barrage and was led by tanks. When these tanks rolled into the German defense lines, emerging from the smoke, it was found that some Australians were riding atop of the monsters, firing their rifles from their points of vantage.

The presence of American battalions with the Australians on this sector was officially announced here in the report of the battle, this being the first mention of Americans on this particular front.

Simultaneous with this advance south of the Somme, the British carried through a strong local action north of that river, between it and the Ancre. Here, on a front of twelve hundred yards, they gained a depth of about a quarter of a mile, taking several hundred prisoners.

ATTACKS SUSPENDED

On the Vaux sector, northwest

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